

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE: N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

TERMS: cash in advance. Money sent by mail will be at the risk of the sender. None but bank bills current in New York taken.

THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the year, four cents per copy. Annual subscription price, \$14.

THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at \$14 cents per copy. Annual subscription price:—

One Copy..... 5

Three Copies..... 5

Five Copies..... 5

Ten Copies..... 15

Postage five cents per copy for three months.

Any larger number addressed to names of subscribers \$1 50 each. An extra copy will be sent to every club of ten. Twenty copies to one address, one year, \$25, and any larger number at same price. An extra copy will be sent to clubs of twenty. These rates make the WEEKLY HERALD the cheapest publication in the country.

THE EUROPEAN EDITION, every Wednesday, at Six cents per copy. \$4 per annum to any part of Great Britain, or \$6 to any part of the Continent, both to include postage.

THE CALIFORNIA EDITION, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of each month, at Six cents per copy, or \$3 per annum.

ADVERTISEMENTS, to a limited number, will be inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD, the EUROPEAN and CALIFORNIA EDITIONS.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for. 32-OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS ARE PARTICULARLY REQUESTED TO SEAL ALL LETTERS AND PACKAGES BEST USE.

NO NOTICE taken of anonymous correspondence. We do not return rejected communications.

Volume XXX.....No. 118

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broome street.—MOLIERE'S "TARTARUS." Matinee at 1 1/2 o'clock.

WOOD'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.—"THE FAMILIAR HYPOCHONDRIAC."

IRVING HALL, Irving place.—"THE GRAND PIANO CONCERTO." Matinee at 3 o'clock.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 31 Broadway.—"THE DANCING SCHOLAR." Matinee at 2 1/2 o'clock.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S OLD SCHOOL, of MINISTERS, FALLS, Church, 2nd St., 17th Avenue, 10th St., Nos. 2 and 4 West Twenty-fourth street.—"BLACK STAFF." Matinee at 2 o'clock.

SANTO PASTOR'S MINISTERS, 55 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.—"THE FAMILIAR HYPOCHONDRIAC." Matinee at 2 o'clock.

BRYANT'S MINISTERS, 477 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.—"THE FAMILIAR HYPOCHONDRIAC." Matinee at 2 o'clock.

HOPE CHAPPEL, 22 Broadway.—"ALBERT BENNETT, FROSTMASTER AND VENTILATOR."

ROOPE'S OPERA HOUSE, Broadway.—"EUROPEAN MINISTERS." Matinee at 2 o'clock.

BROOKLYN ATHLETIC.—"ROBERT HELLER, THE GREAT CONJUROR."

GERMANIA ASSEMBLY ROOMS, 225 Bowery.—"LARGE NATIONAL FAIR."

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway, open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

DODWORTH HALL, 86 Broadway.—"GRAND MATINEE." Matinee at 2 o'clock.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

New York, Saturday, April 28, 1866.

THE NEWS.

CONGRESS.

The Senate yesterday refused to concur in the House amendments to the West India Telegraph bill, and called for a committee of conference. The bill for the relief of certain naval contractors was called up, and after a refusal to commit it to the appropriate committee, or postpone the consideration of it until December, it was passed. A joint resolution was offered by Mr. Wilson for an amendment to the Constitution, providing that no payment on account of the emancipation of slaves or the rebel debt shall be made by the United States, and that representatives shall be appointed among the whole number of persons in each State, deducting proportionately all male inhabitants refused the franchise. The second clause provides that when a rebel State ratifies this amendment its Senators and Representatives shall be admitted.

In the House the time was taken up almost exclusively in the discussion of the Northern Pacific Railroad bill. The question as to whether the bill should pass or not was moved, when a motion to lay the bill and its pending amendment on the table cut short all further deliberation. The bill was tabled by a vote of 76 yeas to 67 nays.

THE CITY.

The cholera is abating at the Lower Quarantine, and no new cases have been admitted on board the hospital ships since the last report of the Deputy Health Officer. Eighty-eight cases now remain in the hospital, being a reduction of nine since Wednesday last. Three deaths occurred on Thursday and six patients were returned convalescent to the Illinois. Dr. Scribner has forwarded a detailed report of the condition of affairs on board the steamships Virginia and England to the Commissioners of the Board of Health. Two more vessels, ordered here as hospital ships by the Secretary of the Navy, will be towed into quarantine this morning. The passengers on the England are strongly protesting against any further detention at quarantine, and state that food and water are being scantily furnished them. Dr. Scribner, the Health Officer at the Lower Quarantine, publishes a defence of his course since the arrival of the cholera ships at this port, in reply to certain reflections upon his management of affairs at the Quarantine.

The Board of Health met yesterday afternoon. The Council of the Board gave his opinion as to the power to remove the cellar population, which is absolute in case the use of the premises is proved to be dangerous to public health. A communication from the President of the Quarantine Commission was received, asking for the assistance of the Board in the matter of obtaining a site on Sandy Hook, to be used for a cholera hospital. The gas house nuisance was complained of, and a committee will confer with several scientific men on the subject and the best means of removing the evil, on Monday next. The proceedings are published elsewhere.

Last night the New York Liquor Dealers' Association assembled en masse in Rector street to consider the new Excise law, which was declared an unjust and oppressive enactment. At the advice of the executive committee of the society it was decided to comply with its provisions, and to endeavor to effect a change by the action of legislators who will repeal the bill at the next session.

The Superintendent of Police has placed blank applications for liquor licenses in the hands of the captains of the various precincts for delivery to such persons applying for them as the captains can fully recommend as suitable and worthy.

A motion for an injunction to restrain the Averill Coal and Oil Company from transferring the property of said company to a new company to be called the "Averill Coal Company," and for other action of the court in the premises, was argued yesterday before Judge Clarke, of the Supreme Court, in Chambers. The Judge took the papers and reserved his decision in the case.

The investigation in the case of the Madison avenue road robbery was resumed yesterday before Justice Dowling. The entire day was occupied in the cross-examination of the informer Morrison, who evinced considerable trepidation under the ordeal. He contradicted himself several times, but excused himself by saying that he was naturally nervous, and was especially so on an occasion of this kind. A full report of the investigation will be found in our Supplement.

A case of an alleged attempt to pass a counterfeit fifty-cent fractional currency stamp came up yesterday before Commissioner Davis, in the United States Commissioner's Court. The evidence showed that the defendant, John Plagitt, offered the stamp to a conductor of the

Third Avenue Railroad. The case was adjourned to Monday next.

The trial of George Schmidt, for the murder of Louis Wischner on the 21st of December last, was concluded in the Court of Oyer and Terminer for Kings county yesterday. The jury brought in a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner, surrounded by his friends, went to his home.

A man named Desiah, living on Twenty-eighth street, was dangerously wounded yesterday by being stabbed with a chisel in the hands of Rudolph Schweizer, who is alleged to have been drunk at the time. Schweizer was locked up until the result of the injuries can be known.

A lecture on the "Humanities of War" was delivered by James T. Brady at Cooper Institute last evening. The subject was exemplified by instances from history, ancient and modern, and anecdotes of soldier life. The audience was very large, and the lecture received the most marked attention from all present.

The fine steamship City of Boston, Captain Brooks, of the Inman line, will sail at twelve M. to-day for Queenstown and Liverpool from pier No. 44, North river. The mail will close at the Post Office at half-past ten A. M.

The steamship North America, Captain Timmerman, will sail at three P. M. to-day from pier No. 43 North river for Rio Janeiro, stopping at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco and Bahia. The mails will close at the Post Office at half-past one P. M.

The favorite steamship George Cromwell, Captain Vail, of the Cromwell line, will leave pier No. 9 North river at three P. M. to-day for New Orleans direct. Mails will close at half-past one P. M.

The superior steamship Missouri, Captain Loveland, of the Empire Stevedore line, will sail for Savannah at three P. M. to-day from pier No. 13 North river connecting with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.

The stock market was firm yesterday. Gold was strong and closed at 129 3/4.

The advance in gold caused a greater degree of buoyancy and firmness to prevail in commercial circles yesterday, and prices were quite generally higher, both for imported and domestic produce. Cotton was an exception to the general rule; the panic in the Liverpool market unsettling the market here, and rendering prices nominal, at decidedly lower figures. Sugar was a shade firmer. Coffee dull. On "Change flour advanced. Wheat also advanced. Corn was dull. Oats quiet. Pork higher. Beef firmer. Butter dull. Lard firmer, and whiskey dull and nominal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It was reported in Washington yesterday that the Spanish Minister, under instructions from his government, has requested the mediation of the United States in the Chilean difficulties, and proposed to refer the Spanish claims to our government for arbitration.

In addition to the late diplomatic correspondence relating to Mexico Mr. Bigelow has written to Secretary Seward that he had a personal interview with Mr. Druyn de Lhuys, in which the latter stated that he would be very glad if it were practicable to open communication with Mexico on the proposed evacuation, and make arrangements with him and his party relative to the stay of Maximilian among them.

A captain in the late Spanish expedition to Eastport says that the only hope now is in the Roberts-Sweeney organization. The steamer with the retiring Fenians on board arrived at Portland yesterday morning. A mutiny occurred among the most discontented of them and a threatening demonstration was made against their officers; but, a few ringleaders being put ashore, quiet prevailed.

Our European correspondent from the Nova Scotia reached this city from Portland, Me., yesterday morning, and the steamer Anglo, from Havre, by way of Falmouth, Eng., on the 12th of April, arrived in the evening. From both sources we are enabled to publish some interesting details of our telegraphic news reports to the day of sailing of both vessels.

A Washington dispatch states that permission has been granted Mrs. Jeff Davis to see her husband.

The depots of the Detroit and Milwaukee, and the ferryboat Windsor, were destroyed by fire in Detroit on Thursday night, involving a loss of over two hundred and twenty thousand dollars. A lamentable loss of life occurred on the boat, twenty-eight persons being missing, who are supposed to have been burned or drowned. The fire was occasioned by the ignition of a barrel of kerosene oil.

The trial of Antoine Probst, for the murder of the Deering family, is going on in Philadelphia. The prosecution closed yesterday. Much excitement prevails and crowds assemble around the Court House during the progress of the trial. No persons except those necessary to the business of the case are admitted into the court room.

The Common Council of Jersey City lately passed resolutions relative to recognize the new Police Commissioners. Subsequently the President of the new Police Commissioners notified those wishing employment to apply to him. Orders were issued that no policeman would be recognized except those appointed by the Common Council. The matter is still becoming serious.

Captain Doane, of the British brig Premier, from Trinidad de Cuba on the 18th inst., at this port, reports sugar coming in quite freely. Molasses will be late. Tobacco was in short supply, and the vessels in port were taken up. Freight on sugar to New York, 67 1/2 c; molasses, 26 a 26 50 under dock and 24 50 on dock, for 110 gallons.

The Failure of the Reconstruction Committee—Congress all at Sea.

We are not surprised to hear from Washington that the Congressional Joint Committee of Reconstruction has practically fallen to pieces; that "at their last meeting the members failed to agree upon Robert Dale Owen's plan or any other plan, and split;" that "the delegations from each State separately have agreed to deliberate upon a plan of reconstruction, independently of the committee, and report to the House;" and that Thad Stevens acknowledges that all his experiments to solve the problem have failed to meet the case. The two houses of Congress, therefore, after nearly five months of deliberation, investigation and discussion, are all at sea, like a disabled ship in a fog, drifting among the shoals and breakers of a dangerous coast.

With the organization of the two houses in December last it was resolved between them that all matters relating to the States recently in rebellion should be referred to a joint committee of fifteen, and without debate, and that no member elected to either house from any one of said States should be admitted from a report from this committee and its adoption by the two houses declaring such State duly reconstructed and qualified for readmission into the national councils. The doors were closed and the functions of the two houses were surrendered into the hands of this joint committee, and the committee into the hands of Thaddeus Stevens. Now, after five months of tinkering experiments in the shape of constitutional amendments, bills and resolutions; and after the examination of a cloud of witnesses of all sorts, whites and blacks, civilians and soldiers, loyalists and rebels, men and women, upon the present condition, political and social, of the late insurgent States, it appears that Stevens and his committee, and the two houses, are completely muddled and know not what to do. With all the outside assistance vouchsafed them from Wendell Phillips, Fred Douglass, General Ben Butler, Robert Dale Owen, Mrs. Swisshelm, Anna Dickinson, and a host of others—reformers, reconstructors, philanthropists, lawyers, editors, divines and spiritualists—the committee are still befogged. The confusion of tongues which dispersed the builders of Babel has crept in among them, and the same fate most probably awaits them.

What the radical majority of each house of Congress is really driving at is the Presidential succession. This the radicals believe to be a sure game, if the late rebel States can be kept out of the government (ill after the Presidential election, or radically reconstructed on the basis of negro suffrage before their restoration) to a voice in our national affairs. Other-

wise they may wield a balance of power sufficient to bring about a political revolution. But how is this thing of negro suffrage to be secured? Of itself it is not a popular idea in the North. Various devices have been suggested to make it palatable, such as negro suffrage or no counting of the negroes for Southern representation; negro suffrage in exchange for a universal amnesty; and negro suffrage in 1876, with the exclusion, meantime, of the negroes not admitted to the ballot box from the enumeration of the people for representation in Congress. But neither the Joint Committee, nor the House, nor the Senate can come to any agreement on these things, and so their reconstruction wagon remains "stuck in the mud."

At this juncture the public opinion of the country begins to be heard. The people are beginning to inquire, why should Congress any longer stand in the way of the President's plan if the two houses can agree upon nothing as a substitute? The States rescued from the rebellion have complied with all the terms of restoration submitted to them in good faith. They are crippled, disarmed, exhausted and powerless for further mischief. They have had enough of State sovereignty and secession; slavery and the slave power are dead and gone; the civil rights of the blacks are established; why, then, should the excluded States be still excluded from Congress on this question of negro suffrage, which will settle itself in due season?

These, we say, are the questions which are now engaging the public mind. The American people love justice and fair play. This Congress, and without much further waste of time, must do something practical and to the purpose in the way of reconstruction, or this Congress will be upset in the elections for the next.

The dog-in-the-manger policy will not answer. You must admit the excluded States or declare your terms of admission, or prepare to give way to men who will. We have had enough of these mockeries of reconstruction committees, and investigations, and resolutions of inquiry, and all such catch traps. What we most want now is a full development of the great commercial staples of the South, and to this end the reinstatement of those States in the government is necessary. As matters now stand it seems to us that there ought to be a sufficient number of sensible and patriotic men in Congress to bring the two houses to the saving alternative of some broad and comprehensive agreement with the administration, or to some plan of their own for the opening of their doors to the excluded States.

FREE PASSES ON RAILROADS AND DEADHEADS GENERALLY.—The late Legislature at Albany signified its closing hours by passing a bill prohibiting all railroads in this State from issuing free passes to any persons other than railroad men, disabled soldiers and for charitable purposes. If this had been done at an earlier period in the session it would have reflected more creditably upon the self-denial and patriotism of members, all of whom had already been supplied with free passes over most of the railroads in the State. But better late than never. The whole system of free passes and deadheadism generally is a bad one, and should be abolished. It has been the means of furnishing biased statements and misrepresentations to the public through the columns of many newspapers, and it has been one of the causes which have contributed toward the demoralization and ruin of the drama in this city. Over thirty years ago we commenced the publication of an independent journal upon a strictly cash principle. We were independent in politics, in matters of finance, amusements and all other local institutions. We adopted the maxim of "Pay as you go" from the start, and this we adhered to during the long intervening period. We have never permitted an editorial notice on any subject to appear for pay, and have by that means kept our editorial columns free from prejudice and partisanship. The deadhead system is a bad one all around. It is bad for the travelling public, because it hides delinquencies and colors mishaps on railroads and steamboats. It is bad for the theatres and the opera, as it buys up shallow Bohemian critics who bespurn where there is no merit and denounce to suit their own whims and purposes. It makes "paper houses," which do not laugh, and starves poor actors. It was because the HERALD refused to puff the theatres and land their miserable management that the celebrated line, "This establishment does not advertise in the New York Herald," was made to appear in the theatrical columns of all the newspapers. The managers attempted to coerce us into surrendering our columns to their uses, and we politely but firmly resisted them. In the beginning of its career the HERALD revolutionized the political and newspaper press of the country, and now in its riper age it will revolutionize the Bohemian press of the present day by giving unbought and unprejudiced criticisms upon all topics of prominent interest. It is time the era of deadheadism was past, and our motto, "Pay as you go, and no favors asked," be adopted by all American journalists.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE OFFICERS.—Now that President Johnson has made a commencement in removing radical officials it will be well for him to extend his work to the collectors and assessors under the Internal Revenue law. A large majority of these assessors and collectors are Chase men, appointed because they were identified with that interest, and should now be compelled to give way to conservative republicans. These officials can wield an immense power and thus become a formidable machine in the hands of the radicals and against the policy of the present administration. Mr. Johnson owes it to himself, to those conservative republicans who have come forward and stood by him, as well as to the country, to place all these offices in the hands of staunch Union republicans, instead of the present set of Chase revolutionists and disorganizers.

BORES ECONOMY.—One of the radical journals, too silly to comprehend the real and important point at issue, advocates the withdrawal of our Minister from Austria, on the ground that it would save the few thousand dollars paid him for his salary. This incident clearly reveals the false ideas which the radicals have about our greatness as a nation and the bogus economy with which they seek to cover up their real extravagance. These radicals would deprive us of representation at one of the principal courts of Europe in order to save a

few dollars; but they are in danger of wasting millions upon a nigger poorhouse called the Freedmen's Bureau, and millions more upon various private jobs, from gun contracts to the pier and warehouse scheme. Their economy is a great deal like that of the corner loafer who refuses to buy decent clothing in order that he may spend all his money for gin and tobacco.

THE GREAT GAME OF EUROPEAN RECONSTRUCTION.—Diplomacy versus War.

Count Bismarck last summer spent a number of days with the Emperor Napoleon at Biarritz. The ruler of France and the first man in the kingdom of Prussia did not meet to exchange the commonplaces of elegant civility or to discuss the trivialities of polite life. They discussed the map of Europe. They went over it thoroughly and settled and determined upon a definite plan for the rearrangement of every continental frontier. That conference was the real starting point of the grand game that Bismarck is now playing in Germany. Every point of the game was either suggested to the audacious Minister by the deepest strategist in diplomacy that Europe has seen for centuries, or, from whatever side suggested, it was fully examined between the two. At the same time, the Emperor of France had some cause for uneasiness in the situation on this side the Atlantic. The rebellion was prostrate; the great insurrection that had neutralized the power of the United States, that had made the French expedition to Mexico safe, existed no longer; Lee had surrendered in April, and any steamer might have carried the news that our armies were being concentrated on the Rio Grande. If his Mexican expedition had induced such a result as complication with the United States it would have tied the Emperor's hands at a most unfortunate time—at the very time when he wanted them free for a larger game. Accordingly the Emperor was exceedingly uneasy at that time in relation to these questions of Mexico and the United States; impatient at the slowness of Maximilian; but complaisant, gracious and ever ready to make promises at Washington if the United States could be kept still in that way. In the end of that same summer, in August or in the early days of September, the Emperor Napoleon had a personal conference with King Victor Emmanuel, near the Italian frontier; and as the results of the conversations at Biarritz are seen now in Prussia, so the results of this second conference are seen in Italy. Both nations are arming, and France, looking on quietly, waits to do what it has been said in the Emperor's suite she would some day do—"get Belgium and the Rhine without firing a shot."

France will have the Rhine for her frontier. Aggrandizement of France at the expense of any one is the grand object and purpose of the present Napoleon, as of the first, only the present Emperor pursues the purpose by means very different from those that best pleased his uncle. The manner of the present Emperor's pursuit of the grand object illustrates happily the difference between the two ways. The first Napoleon would have depended almost solely on war—on hard, magnificent fighting. But Napoleon III. perceives that France cannot fight the power that would be united against him on this issue, and he combines diplomacy and war. He combines them in a remarkable manner. Exactly what changes have been made in the plan since Bismarck became part of it is not yet known. Before that it was tolerably clear. Mexico was the corner stone. The connection between Mexico and the Rhine country is not at first obvious; nevertheless the expedition to Mexico was the very basis of an arrangement whose ultimate object was to give to France the coveted country. The fighting part of the programme was to be done in Mexico. A splendid transatlantic empire was to have been built up with a Hapsburg on the throne. This Hapsburg is childless. This splendid empire, with a throne guaranteed by France, was then to be set in the balance against Belgium and the rickety, dangerous Belgian throne, and the succession to Maximilian's empire was to be given to the Belgian heir. Then upon the death of Leopold the consolidation of Belgium with France would have taken place. Prussia's consent was to have been purchased by the Elbe duchies, Austria's by the Danubian principalities, and the German people were to be soothed by the gift of universal suffrage, just as Bismarck lately proposed it. The difficulties and want of success in Mexico have made material changes necessary, and these were arranged at Biarritz. In its main European features the great diplomatic campaign goes on very well yet, and if the present Emperor has to fight at all for it he will not fight as the other did—one against all Europe; but he will fight with three or four allies against the one refractory Power that threatens to break up the plan. Just now it looks as if this would be Austria. That Power, seeing Russia and Turkey in the way—not seeing the acquisition of the principalities very clearly, holds too tenaciously to the Elbe duchies, and she may have to be convinced of the excellence of the plan by the united power of Prussia, Italy and France.

The position of England presents a notable evidence of the superiority of the present Emperor's method over the method of the first Emperor. Diplomacy puts out of the question a Power that would never deal with him. With England aside the first Napoleon believed that he could beat combined Europe; consequently he was always desirous to avoid collision with England and to cultivate her friendship. But he never had any success in it. She was always in the number of his enemies, and at last gave him the finishing blow. How different is it now. The Power that once "fought for all and paid for all" only looks on. She is always either neutral in the Napoleonic schemes or she is the active ally of those very purposes that she once combated at such terrible expense. It is true that the diplomacy of the present Napoleon has had in this the assistance of great changes in England herself. It was the Tory party that always carried England into the war against France. The people of England, so far as they had any utterance at that time, were against the war and desired that their country should remain neutral. It was in defiance of popular sentiment that the ministry dragged the nation into the Holy Alliance. Since then the liberal element has grown stronger. It cannot be defied now. The grand start it had in 1832—the growth since that enables it to demand now a great modification of the constitution—shows it to be a party strong enough and rational enough to keep England out of war until some one can show a good reason why she should go in. Nevertheless, great credit is

due to the admirable diplomacy of the Emperor that enables him to override that vast power of British prejudice that grew to gigantic proportions in the former war. If Napoleon III. shall accomplish by diplomacy what his uncle failed to accomplish by war he will leave a better fame in Europe.

THE RADICALS AND THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS.—It is reported that the radicals in the United States Senate on Thursday last worked themselves into a great fury over the removal of one or two radicals from office and the appointment of conservative republicans in their places. It is also rumored that they declared that no person should be confirmed who was appointed to a position where a vacancy was made by a removal of the present incumbent. This, it seems, is their platform. The President has thus, by the few appointments which he has made, placed the radicals on the defensive in regard to the patronage. All showed political tacticians endeavor at the very commencement of a campaign to so manage their cards as to place their opponents on the defensive. This is considered almost equal to winning in the contest. When this is accomplished the battle is half fought. The President has had Congress on the defensive in regard to the restoration of the South ever since that body assembled. Their position has been a negative one, and they have been obliged to continually explain—trump up *ex parte* evidence to justify their do-nothing policy. This fact alone is daily weakening them with the people, and has produced so great dissatisfaction among themselves that their Reconstruction Committee has become completely disorganized. The removal of the radical officials throughout the country will increase the demoralization of the revolutionary faction in Congress and place them still further on the defensive, compelling them to continue to occupy a negative position before the country. No party can stand long in that attitude. The very fact that the radicals make such a fight over the removal of one or two unimportant officials is conclusive evidence of their weakness and shows that their only hold, their only life, is the offices and spoils. Now that the President has seen the effect of a half dozen removals he should follow it up briskly, and not confine his operations to minor offices, but commence with the Cabinet, and notify all those who are not in accord with the policy of his administration that "their time has come."

THE DARKIES ON THE RAMPA.—The colored population are beginning to feel their civil rights. We hear of four or five of them promading into a fashionable restaurant, sitting down among white ladies and gentlemen and appealing to the Civil Rights bill to protect them from ejection. This little game will probably be tried at our churches, theatres and other places of resort, and it will cause some temporary inconvenience and annoyance; but in course of time all these things will settle themselves and the darkies will be quietly regulated by the force of public opinion.

But perhaps the most amusing instance of the civil rights furor is the presentation to the Senate of a petition, signed by a couple of dozen darkies, for the expulsion of Senator Davis, of Kentucky. This absurd petition, with such names as "Sam," "Jeff," "Ras," "Bill" and "Clem" attached, was gravely presented by the irrepressible Sumner, and the Senate as gravely referred it to the Judiciary Committee, instead of laying it on the table, or under the table, or in the waste basket. We do not say that Senator Davis does not deserve this token of remembrance from the children of Africa, for he has been pretty hard upon them in his time; but certainly the Senate ought to have sufficient respect for its own dignity not to encourage such petitions and petitions.

IMPORTANT TO THE MEXICAN LIBERALS.—The Attorney General of the United States has officially declared that in his opinion the recent military order of General McDowell, in reference to our neutrality on the Mexican frontier, cannot apply to the transportation of arms and munitions of war by merchants and traders. Neutrals as well as belligerents have their rights, but neutrals in their traffic with belligerents must take their chances. They are like blockade runners, and the government from which they go does not interfere either to stop them or protect them. So there is a fine market along the Mexican boundary for profitable ventures to the Mexican liberals in such useful articles as Enfield rifles and repeating Shotguns.

RELIEF FOR THE SOUTH.—Wall street and Broad street are flooded with schemes proposing to raise money for the relief of the South and Southern planters. One of the South Carolina Freedmen's Bureau Commissioners addresses a circular to Northern capitalists in which he states authoritatively that the question of labor has been settled in that State; that the freedmen will work; that planters say more work is being done than under the former system of compulsory labor. But the fact is every day becoming more apparent that "they will be compelled in many cases to abandon the idea of making a crop for want of provisions to feed their laborers or means to purchase the same." Every legitimate measure calculated to assist in rescuing the prosperity of the South and in developing its resources should be encouraged. If it be necessary for Northern capitalists to contribute money for this purpose let them do it. But we caution them to beware of enlisting in schemes gotten up by persons who look more to their own interests than to those of the people they make pretensions to assist. Let Northern capitalists beware of bubble schemes concocted upon the plea of relief for the South.

News from Nashville.

Nashville, April 27, 1866.

In the case of Isham Henderson, before the court martial to-day, Colonel Coyle, for the defence, preferred a request for an adjournment until to-morrow, because the charges presented are different from those previously made. The request was granted.

Colonel James F. Rusting has been breveted Brigadier General and sent on a tour of inspection in the Department of South Carolina.

A commission of sixteen influential citizens has been appointed by the City Council to confer with the municipal authorities and citizens of Cincinnati regarding direct railway communication between Cincinnati and Nashville. It is believed that their movement will be cordially welcomed in Cincinnati.

News from New Orleans.

New Orleans, April 27, 1866.

The Ochsota country is flooded and the ground is cold. Corn will not grow, and the cotton seed is rotten. The creditors of the Vicksburg and Shreveport Railroad are pressing the agent of the foreign bondholders.

The Quaker Railroad is blocked and the people driven from home.

The Rev. Dr. Birmingham, from Charleston, is sojourning and for unpaid Catholic institutions.

GREAT FIRE IN DETROIT.

The Depots of the Milwaukee and Michigan Southern Railroads and a Ferryboat Destroyed—Twenty-eight Persons on Board the Boat Reported Burned or Drowned.

Detroit, April 27, 1866.

The passenger and freight depots of the Detroit and Milwaukee and Michigan Southern railroads, and the ferryboat Windsor, were destroyed by fire last night.

The loss to the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad will reach twenty thousand dollars, and the Michigan Southern Railroad will probably lose twenty thousand dollars. The fire was occasioned by a barrel of kerosene oil, which, leaking, was ignited from a lamp. The fire spread in all directions, and in a few seconds the building and ferryboat were wrapped in flames.

A lamentable loss of life occurred on the boat. The Tribune gives the names of twenty-eight dead hands, drowned and persons who are supposed to have been burned or drowned. The boat was towed to the Canada shore, where she burned to the water's edge.

The passenger trains on both roads are running without interruption. Temporary shelter has been provided, and no detention will occur in the transmission of freight.

Political News.

GENERAL DIX ON THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.—At the great Brooklyn meeting on Wednesday evening last a letter from Major General John A. Dix was read, in which he expressed the fullest concurrence in the general scope of President Johnson's policy. He said that from the close of the war it had been understood that the Southern States should resume their places in the Union and their representation in Congress, upon giving assent to the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery and repudiating the rebel debt, and that the exaction of new conditions was a violation of that understanding. Much hostile feeling at the South must be expected as a consequence of the war, but it is in the power of the Congress to deny assent to the policy. Nothing is so incompatible with the principles of our government as to exercise in peace a control over States not represented. Nothing can result from the admission of representatives so prejudicial to its influence as the example of denying to States a voice in the government. The public interest demands speedy restoration, and the policy of the President, as best calculated to secure it, has the General's hearty approval.

COLLECTORSHIP OF CHICAGO.—A Cleveland leader says:—"The President's personal choice for Collector at Chicago was Colonel Mann, formerly of Joliet, Illinois; but, through the exertions of Senator Doolittle and ex-Senator Browning, it is said that Judge Walter B. Bates will be appointed."

FOR SECRETARY OF WAR.—The Cleveland Leader says:—"The papers of Illinois, in expectation of a dissolution of the Cabinet, are urging the President to make General John C. McClernand, better known as the Gremlin orator, Secretary of War. General McClernand supported McClellan and Pendleton in 1864."

A NEGRO WITHIN A MANTLE.—Under the Civil Rights law, in a recent case in Andrus Arundel county, Maryland, a negro was placed on the witness stand—a new thing in that State.

NOMINATION OF A NEW PORTSMOUTH FOR ISRAEL, ILL.—The Forth (Ill.) Transcript announces that Isaac Underhill has been nominated by President Johnson for Postmaster of that city, to supersede Mr. Emery, who is the proprietor of the Transcript. Mr. Underhill was a moderate republican up to the time of President Johnson's veto, when he declared himself in favor of his policy.

THE TEXAS CONSTITUTION.—The new constitution recently submitted by the Texas Convention will be voted upon by the people on Monday, June 25.

APPOINTMENT OF A POSTMASTER FOR TROY.—It is said that Brevet Brigadier General Alden has been appointed Postmaster of Troy, to succeed Thomas Clowes, deceased. This is an excellent appointment. General Alden served heroically through the war. At the assault of Fort Fisher he was terribly wounded, and at first supposed to be dead. By what seemed almost a miracle he recovered. He is one of the most modest and upright among the thousands of heroes who have honored their country in the field.—*Albany Evening Journal*, April 25.

HONORS OF CONGRESS.—Speaker Colfax has given it as his opinion that Congress could not take its recess before the 1st of July.

ROBERT DALE OWEN'S PLAN.—Some of the features of Robert Dale Owen's plan for reconstruction after 1867, and for a curtailment of the basis of representation to actual voters, are said to have been adopted by the Reconstruction Committee.

EFFECT OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS LAW.—The Mobile Register, edited by John Forsyth, says: Alabama already has a class of citizens very similar to what the negroes will be under the Civil Rights act—namely, the colored creoles, who, being citizens under the Spanish government, were secured the rights of American citizenship by the treaty of 1819. They have proved an exemplary class, and their difficulty has ever been experienced about their status, civilly or politically.

TRIAL OF JEFF DAVIS.—An Eastern paper says that Judge Clift, of Maine, has been consulted by the government respecting the trial of Jefferson Davis.

ANOTHER CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA.—"Occasional" (Perry), Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, says that Colonel Richard Coulter, of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, will be nominated at a convention to be held in Pittsburgh in July next, as the Johnson candidate for Governor, in opposition to both Clymer and Geary.

ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION OF IOWA.—The proposition before the Iowa Legislature to amend the constitution, by erasing the word "white" from the article of suffrage, has passed both houses of the Legislature.

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican says:—If members of Congress will take pains to inquire they will find that not a few of the most staunch and influential republicans all over the country believe that loyal representatives from the South should be admitted to Congress, and that their continued exclusion threatens ruin to the party.

POLITICAL DEMONSTRATION IN CENTRAL ILLINOIS.—There was a large gathering at Jacksonville, Ill., on Saturday, the 21st inst., to celebrate the passage of the Civil Rights bill, at which Governor Oglesby made a two hours' speech.